FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 13, 1847. [NO. 1558.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleached Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread, knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin figd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto Holland Gin,
1 ditto London Porter,
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5. 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

P. TAYLOR,

IS now receiving at his store on Hay street, a great variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Also, at the new store north-east corner of Market Square, under the care of B. H. Ross, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Crockery, Hardware, and family GROCERIES.

My friends & the public will accept my thanks for past favors, and do me the favor to call at either of the above stores and examine the goods, and hear the prices before buying.
April 5, 1847. 57-1m

FISH, BACON & POTATOES.

25 BBLS. No. 1 HERRING,
2000 lbs. Bacon,
10 bbls. Planting Potatoes, for sale by
COOK & TROY.
March 30, 1847. 57-3w

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

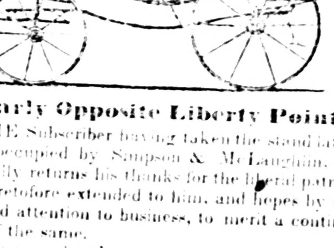
A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d'Ete, Drap d'Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orleans, Cotton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-e'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 3, 1847. 57-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired free of charge, should it fail at point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New and Cheap SPRING GOODS.

J. SUNDHEIMER & CO. have just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Boots,

&c. of all kinds, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. They are prepared to sell as low and as cheap Goods as can be bought in the Southern country. All of which will be offered for cash or on time to punctual customers.

J. SUNDHEIMER & CO.
Lumberton, Robeson county, April 5. 57-3w

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of NEW BOOKS—Novels, School Books, &c., just received by
E. J. HALE.
April 5.

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847 53tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, Bonnets, Drugs and Medicines, &c.,

All of which will be offered at low prices for cash, or on time for undoubted paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
March 27, 1847. 56-4w

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment); French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lastres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fancy Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Shootings; Silesias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barage Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French blue and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doeskin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap d'Ete; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plain striped, satin white striped and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, moleskin Hats, fine Boots, goat and calfskin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that he is able to compete very favorably as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56-tf

IRISH RELIEF.

THE Subscribers will receive any donations in *Cash, Flour, or Corn,* and will forward the same to the suffering poor of Ireland. Those who have plenty and to spare, would be well rewarded *hereafter* in feeding the hungry.

JAMES KYLE.
CHARLES BENBOW.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, March 24, 1847.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra fine Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to be especially expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite the old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847.

NEW BOOKS.

RUPERT Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Peirce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetic; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens, with every other School book; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Pocket Books; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper, &c.
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 15.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the state.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 73-tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per Str W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods,* consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.
March 22. 55-8w

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by
HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56-tf

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by
HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c. and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of work. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

I AM now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a great variety of styles. This stock was purchased from the most approved manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, selected with care for retail, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

Also, a few cases Gentlemen's Silk & Fur Hats.
S. T. HAWLEY.
No. 2 Granite Buildings, Hay street.
March 22, 1847. 55-6w

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR $2,500,000.

Besides a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st. Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D. F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq. F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

[illegible]

Assurances can be effected on the lives of parties at the lowest possible rates.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees, available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

[illegible]

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. York. Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq.; Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq.; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq.; William Van Hook, Esq.; and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq.; Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq.; William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq.; Samuel Hoffman, Esq.; Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. Robinson, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$40,000.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, April 24, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $40,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,382, 5 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

Certificate of Packages of 22 Wholes,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.,
Washington City, D. C.
March 19, 1847 55-6pd

NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilting,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.
March 29, 1847. 56tf

NEW Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole comprising a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at this Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56-tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
1 hhd. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
Fayetteville, N. C.
17-1yp]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLennon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLennon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Charles C. Shaw *vs.* Angus Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Dugald Shaw, John Gregg and wife Catharine, and Elizabeth Campbell, Defendants in the above case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1846.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
53-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Henry Yow and wife, and others, *vs.* Andrew Honsucker and wife Clarkey, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Honsucker and wife Clarkey, and Christopher Stutts and wife Rebecca, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25] 53-6w

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

NO. 3. Fresh Halifax Mackerel,
Wayne County Hams,
Mercer Planting Potatoes, and
Old Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, (at W. Prior's,) where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
March 22. 55-tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.
Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM N. CAROLINA.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year, I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood; probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles, I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolinian, albeit strongly opposed to puffing "quack medicines," but believing that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ought not to be classed with that sort, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the balsam.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Sarah Pittman, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Jesse Pittman, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, a Defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Jesse Pittman to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50] 56-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Elizabeth McNatt, *vs.* Heirs at Law of James McNatt.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Hugh McNatt, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Mathew Barket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, a part of the Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Hugh McNatt, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Mathew Barket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50] 56-6w

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FLIGHT OF THE VULTURES.

It was stated some weeks since in the National Intelligencer that immense columns of the American vulture, extending as far as the eye could reach, had recently been seen flying steadily towards the South.

What darkens the Heavens? what glooms the sky?
What rushing sound is heard?
In countless millions they fly, they fly:
'Tis sounding wings that darken the sky,
Of the murderous, the blood-loving bird.

In lengthened train, from the far-off North,
Like an air-born host they come,
As though some monarch had summoned them forth,
And marshalled their columns, from rear to van,
To shadow the earth, the air to fan,
And scare, with noon darkness, the gaze of man.

Whither, oh whither, ye lovers of blood,
Who make armies your prey, and men your food,
Oh whither do ye fly!
Say, is it battle ye scent afar?
Do you hear the mustering sounds of war,
And the groans of men that die?

To the South, to the South, we speed our flight;
To the stormy joys of the madden'd fight,
And the reeking feast at its close,
To the fields all smoking with human gore,
To the pit that yawns, to the half-made grave,
To our meal on the strong, to our feast on the brave,
We fly, we fly.

Wave not so proudly that dancing plume,
Vain child of martial pride!
Nor check thy war steed with look so proud,
Nor raise thy voice of command so loud,
As forth thy legions ride!

To-night that voice shall be hushed and still;
Nor echo again, from rock or hill,
Repeat its battle-cry;
Our cowering wings shall be thy shroud,
Our dripping beaks shall be shrieking loud,
While they plough, full deep, in that haughty breast,
And feed on that flashing eye.

They are ours! they are ours! that marching mass,
As in war's bright hues to the fight they pass,
Or dare the rampart's blaze:
From the shattered wall, from the choked-up trench,
Amid moans, and wounds, and blood and stench,
We shall make a glorious meal!

Scent, scent we already, the tainted gale;
Snuff, snuff the loaded breeze!
On sounding pinions we sail, we sail,
To climes of the sun, where plagues prevail,
And vulture man, with his human heart
Outvies us, and tops our bloody part,
With an instinct more fell than ours.

Then let him hear our ominous cry,
And trembling lift his gaze on high,
As we're passing, in clouds, o'er the blackened sky,
With an army that shrinks his puny powers,
To our supper of flesh, to our feast on the slain,
To our orgies of blood on the battle plain,
Where his proudest pomp is ours!

A Duel Declined.—A correspondence is published in the Paris and London papers between Alex. Dumas and the Marquis de Maleville. Mr. Dumas, feeling himself insulted by some remarks of the Marquis in the Chamber of Deputies, sent a challenge by M. Viennet, Peer of France, President of the Society of Men of Letters, to learn the day, the place, and the hour, *"ou il vous convenient que nous couperons la gorge."* To which the other sent the following humorous reply: "Sir, I thank you for having afforded me the opportunity of seeing the agreeable and excellent M. Viennet. As to the proposal which you are good enough to make to cut my throat, I am chagrined beyond measure at not being able to accept it. I have not the honor to be a gentleman."

THE INDEPENDENT SUBTREASURY.

The New York Evening Post, attributing to the Whigs the loss of the five thousand dollars stolen from the travelling Sub-treasurer between Chicago and Detroit, says:

"If the Whigs would have allowed us, we should, in the last Congress, have so amended the law of the Constitutional Treasury as to permit the *use of bills of exchange,* whenever it might suit *the convenience of Government.*"

To which the Express replies: But the *use* of bills of exchange is just what the Whigs will never allow the Administration, at least not as long as the Whigs are not allowed the like use of bills of exchange, or bank bills, to pay duties to the Government.

The Post admits the Subtreasury law is defective! It was devised and urged as the perfection of human wisdom. But, quoth the Post again:

"A defect in the manner of doing a good thing, however, is no objection to the thing itself. Suppose a carriage-maker, by some blunder, has made one of the fore-wheels of a wagon a good deal larger than the other, so that it goes with an irregular and unsteady motion, what would be thought of him who should urge this defect as an objection to all wagons?"

To which the Express asks: What would be thought of such a blockhead of a carriage-maker, rather? And what would be thought of him when he aspires to take in his carriage all the finances of the Government? But adds the Post:

"Suppose, again, that the artisan, on seeing the blunder he had committed, should offer to remedy it, should entreat to be allowed to make both wheels of one size, and the owner should refuse him permission, and insist on driving the wagon till it broke down, whose would the fault be then?"

To which the Express aptly replies: The owner would be sadly at fault if he ever trusted such a blockhead to touch his carriage again. We Whigs propose to turn him off, and to employ experienced old-fashioned carriage-makers hereafter.

New Hampshire Election.—The New Hampshire Patriot publishes returns of the vote for Governor from all the towns in the state except Erammer and Hart's Location in Coos county, which last year gave Williams (Loco) 12, and Colby (Whig) 6. The result as compared with last year is as follows:

	1846.	1847.
Williams, (Loco)	26,987	30,861
Colby, (Whig)	17,653	21,125
Majority against Williams in 1846,		1,470
Majority for Williams in 1847,		1,137

Legislature.—The Senate, when the three vacancies are filled, will consist of one Whig and eleven Locos. House, according to the Patriot, 149 Locos and 138 Whigs.

Mr. Westcott, one of the Senators from Florida, expressed a desire in his recent speech that the President and his cabinet might be tumbled into the Potomac.—The Senator has since explained himself. He doesn't wish that the Administration should be drowned but merely that it shall be well *washed.*—We fear, however, that after this washing operation the Potomac might be in as bad a condition as Coleridge represents the River Rhine to be below the city of Cologne.

"The River Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash the city of Cologne;
But say, ye nymphs, what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the River Rhine?"

Judge Martin's Will.—The will of the late Judge Martin, of New Orleans, was recently declared null and void, but not, as has been stated, on account of the blindness of the testator. The real ground of the decision was that the testator had attempted a fraud upon the State. In Louisiana there is a probate tax of ten per cent. upon bequests to foreigners. To evade this tax Judge Martin, whose penurious disposition looked even beyond the grave, bequeathed all his property nominally to his brother, a resident in New Orleans, but with a secret understanding that there should be an equal division between all his relatives, most of them being Frenchmen, residing in France. For this attempt to escape the probate tax the will was set aside. The amount of the tax coming to the State will be, it is said, about $30,000.

An Unfortunate Mistake.—A story is told in an English paper of a couple who were engaged to be married attending a soiree one evening, where the attentions of the gentleman to a very beautiful girl excited the jealousy of his intended, and, after a true "lover's quarrel," they parted in anger. On the following morning, however, the gentleman repented of his conduct and, determined to conciliate his fair one, purchased a magnificent satin dress, and writing a contrite note, gave it to the servant to carry to her dwelling. The servant just then remembering that a pair of his master's pantaloons wanted repairing, and that he should pass the tailor's store, wrapped them up in another parcel, and started off. Unluckily, however, the fellow made a mistake, and delivered the magnificent dress at Mr. Thompson's, the tailor's, and the letter and pantaloons at the house of the offended lady. Her indignation at this new affront may be imagined; and when, at a late period of the day, the lover appeared, the door was indignantly slammed in his face. All explanations and apologies were of no avail; the marriage was broken off, and the lady entertains to this day an implacable hatred of the sex who wear pantaloons.

The Last of the Romans.—Mr. Bowden, M. C., in a recent speech in Talladega, called Mister Polk, "the Last of the Romans." Our friend "P. D.," who stood by, remarked that he "was devilish glad the breed *was so nigh run out!*"

Montg. Journal.

There is a world of meaning in the following, from an old scrap—

If thou wishest to be wise,
Keep these words before thine eyes—
What thou speakest, and how, beware,
Of whom, to whom, when and where.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

WISDOM AND FORESIGHT OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Whoever will examine the map of that part of Mexico in which Gen. Taylor is operating, will remark that from the sea coast, all the way to Parras, a distance of more than five hundred miles, the country is crossed by a chain of mountains which are nearly impassable for artillery, except at a few gorges, or passes, where a depression occurs in the Sierra Madre, or where a stream cleaves the mountain down to its base. These passes are all narrow and of course easily defended. The principal of them are those through which the road passes from Monterey to Saltillo, called the Rinconada, or Ram's Horn, and the Puerto de los Muertos, or Gate of the Dead. It was through these that Gen. Taylor conducted his forces, after the armistice, the Mexican army having neglected to defend them.

When Gen. Scott thought proper to withdraw from Gen. Taylor the larger and better part of his forces, he advised Taylor to evacuate Saltillo, and take up his head-quarters at Monterey.

It is fortunate, indeed, for the success of our unhappy contest with Mexico, that this counsel was not followed. Had Taylor obeyed it, there can scarcely be a doubt that we should have lost every post in the Rio Grande Valley this side of Monterey. The immense army of Santa Anna would have poured through the passes between Saltillo and Monterey, and with a depot at the former as a base for their line of operations, they would have had the means of investing Taylor and Monterey, whilst a portion of the forces passing onwards upon Camargo, Matamoras and the Brazos, would have slaked at once their appetite for plunder and revenge.

But the bold genius of the illustrious Taylor saw all these dangers, and determined to avert them. As early as the 7th of February he writes thus to the Secretary of War, from Agua Nueva:

"Although advised by Major General Scott to evacuate Saltillo, I am confirmed in my purpose of holding not only that point, but this position in its front. Not to speak of the pernicious moral effect upon volunteer troops of falling back from points which we have gained, there are powerful military reasons for occupying this extremity of the pass rather than the other. The scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front compels the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field or to hold himself aloof from us; whilst if we fall back on Monterey, he could establish himself strongly at Saltillo, and be in position to annoy more effectually our flanks and our communications."

The event turned out just as he predicted; the enemy *was* compelled to risk an engagement in the field, was discomfited and driven back, the communications protected, and Saltillo, instead of furnishing a depot for Santa Anna, is held by our own troops as the key to the Rinconada and Muertos passes.

With the modesty that characterizes him, but with a just sense of the credit to which he is entitled for this practical exemplification of the wisdom of his views, in his latest despatch, (since the battle,) Gen. Taylor thus adverts to the same subject:

"The dispositions made to harrass our rear, vindicated the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy."

From Santa Fe.—A gentleman writing from Santa Fe, under date of the 10th January, says: "There has been a great deal of sickness in the army, and very many have died. Each company has lost a number of members. This must be the severest climate on persons affected with consumption in the world, all who have been the least affected with it having died. A great many such persons came to this country for their health. At this time the health of the troops is improving."

St. Louis Union.

Rats! Rats!—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says the office-holders at Washington are coming out strongly for "Don Zack," as the Mexicans call General Taylor. They need not be alarmed—at least such of them as faithfully discharge their duty. The old General is not a *Democrat,* and will therefore tolerate freedom of opinion and of speech, even in public officers!

Richmond Whig.

An arrival at the South from Havana brings melancholy news from the California regiment. We trust that it is exaggerated. The captain of a whaler, who came overland to Panama, and thence to Havana, reports that the ships Susan Drew and Loo Choo had arrived at Callao with a part of the California regiment. He also states that the Priests in California "had poisoned the minds of the Indians and half-breeds against the Americans to that degree that some thirty-odd of the troops had been enticed into the interior of the country by promises of friendship, where they were butchered, under circumstances of the most revolting barbarity." Another report makes the number of wretched victims to be from forty to sixty.

Richmond Enquirer.

Dropsy in the Chest.—The Flushing Journal says that a lady in that town cured herself of a dropsy in the chest by using the root of the garden parsley. A few cleaned roots were boiled in a quart of water until it was diminished to a pint. Repeatedly during the day a small quantity was taken, mixed with a portion of gin, and every symptom disappeared. After a few doses the gin was omitted and the decoction only used. The Journal vouches for the truth of this case.

The Rev. Benjamin Hawey, a minister of the Baptist Church, died at Frankfort, Herkimer county, (N. Y.) on the 15th inst., in the 112th year of his age.

A lady in Providence (R. I.) has satisfied her curiosity in the discovery that there are 3,025 seeds in a fig.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE!

The Matamoras Flag contains a full account of the Battle of Buena Vista, most of the incidents of which we have already published from New Orleans papers.—The following, however, is partly new, and very interesting:

On the 23d, at early dawn, the battle was renewed with great fury. The chief efforts of the enemy seemed to be directed against the left wing, composed of Gen. Wool's division, Gen. Lane being in command of the Indiana brigade. The fight was most obstinate and sanguinary. Santa Anna, from his vastly superior forces, was enabled to direct, against this part of our army, three or four men to one.—They fought with determined bravery, and fully redeemed their character from the aspersions heretofore cast upon it. Being composed chiefly of cavalry, they galloped up to the very mouths of our guns, and cut and lanced the gunners. *Every man* belonging to O'Bryan's battery were either killed or wounded. Capt. Bragg seeing this, and fearing that his own guns might be captured, prepared to take another position. At this critical juncture, when a single false move might have proved fatal to the whole army, Major Mansfield, of the Engineer department, spurred to Gen. Taylor and informed him of the contemplated change of position—"Go back instantly," replied Gen. Taylor, "and tell him not to move an inch, but give them grape and canister." The order was obeyed by the gallant Bragg as promptly as it was given, and his battery instantly vomited forth the most awful destruction, the guns being charged with musket balls and every species of death-dealing missiles. While Bragg was slaying them, right, left, and centre, General Taylor quietly rode up behind him without being observed, and in an undertone of voice, said "*A little more grape, Captain Bragg!*" Those few words so completely inspired him and his men, that they fired with redoubled vigor, and the result shows the effect of "*a little more grape.*" We should have stated that Gen. Wool had been manœuvring to draw the Mexicans within reach of our artillery. He made a feint of attacking them in force, and suddenly retreating, decoyed them within range of our light batteries. His force opened to the right and left, and the havoc was tremendous. Six thousand cavalry charged the battery: when within twenty-five yards, every gun was fired upon them, cutting a lane through their entire column [illegible] feet broad. A second round halted them for a moment, but the third proved so destructive that they fled in the greatest confusion.

The fighting continued for some time after this, but the repulse of this charge upon the battery, contributed, more than any thing else, to the victory. The battle lasted eight long hours without the slightest intermission. The Mexicans fought with all the fury of despair, and were by no means inclined to carry the day. It is thought by many that if their general officers had headed them on the field, the result would have been different; but these valorous gentlemen, who vaunt so loudly when out of harm's way, took especial care to place their bodies 'beyond the reach of the bullets.' * * * At the desperate attack on O'Bryan's battery, when the Indiana brigade wavered and tottered all along the line, from the force of overwhelming numbers, Major Dix, of the paymaster's department, snatched a flag staff from the hands of its carrier and rushed to the front of the brigade and exhorted the men to stand firm. His presence reanimated them, and they redoubled their exertions. Col. Jefferson Davis, the brave, chivalrous, and accomplished commander of the Mississippi Rifles, was severely wounded, whether on the first or second day of the fight, is not known.—They were thrown forward, the first day, as skirmishers, a most perilous duty, and suffered severely, losing 40 men in killed, and having 110 wounded—a loss considering the weakness of the regiment, not over 400 in number—almost unparalleled. The Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment, from a wound received at Monterey, is yet quivering on the verge of the grave, having been the first to mount the walls of the castellated fort, at that battle, and now his chief in command is struck down, and his life vibrates in the same uncertain fate. Truly may it be said of this regiment, it has performed its duty well.

Thousands of the Mexicans, after their defeat, fled to the mountains, and after the lapse of a few days' presented themselves to Gen. Taylor as prisoners of war. He told them, in their own language to *vamos*, that he would have nothing to do with them.

Two thousand females, who followed the Mexican army, remained, like ministering angels, to take care of the wounded. Gen. Taylor treated them with the kindness due their sex, and the humanity expected of an American.

Blucher and Wellington like, Generals Wool and Taylor met after the retreat commenced. Gen. W. rushed between his extended arms and congratulated him upon the favorable result of the day's toil. Gen. Taylor playfully retorted: "*O, it's impossible to whip us when we all pull together.*"

A long letter to the New Orleans Tropic, written from the camp at Buena Vista, gives a very interesting description of the late great battle. We have room, however, only for a few extracts. At one time, the Mexican cavalry had found their way to the rear of Gen. Taylor's line, and was about to make an attack:

"At this critical moment, (says the writer,) the Indiana regiment turned upon its proper front, and commenced an inglorious flight. The efforts of Col. Bowles to bring it into position were vain, and over hills and ravines they pursued their shameful career to the great delight of the enemy, who rent the air with shouts of triumph. Several officers of Gen. Taylor's staff immediately dashed off, to arrest, if possible, the retreating regiment, and restore it again to reputation and to duty. Major Dix, of the Pay Department, formerly of the 7th Infantry, was the first to reach the deserters, and seizing the colors of the regiment, appealed to the men, to know whether they had determined to desert them. He was answered by three cheers, showing that though the men had little disposition to become heroes themselves, they were not unmindful of an act of distinguished gallantry on the part of another. A portion of the regiment immediately rallied around him, and was reformed by the officers. Dix, in person, led them towards the enemy, until one of the men volunteered to take the flag. The party returned to the field, and though not in time to repair the disaster which their flight had created, to retrieve in a slight degree, the character of the State. While the day, however, by this disgraceful panic, was fast going against us, the artillery was advanced, its front extended, and different sections and pieces under Sherman, Bragg, O'Brien, Thomas, Reynolds, Kilburn, French, and Bryan, were working such carnage in the ranks of the enemy, as to make his columns roll to and fro, like ships upon the billows. His triumph, at the Indiana retreat, was but for a moment, and his shouts of joy were soon followed by groans of anguish, and the shrieks of expiring hundreds."

At another time, our troops were driven back, and the writer says, "the day seemed lost beyond redemption." He adds:

"While our men were driven through the ravines, at the extremities of which a body of Mexican Lancers was stationed to pounce upon them like tigers—Brent and Whiting, of Washington's battery, gave them such a torrent of grape as to put them to flight, and thus save the remnants of those brave regiments, which had long borne the hottest portion of the fight. On the other flank, while the Mexicans came rushing on like legions of fiends, the artillery was left unsupported, and capture by the enemy seemed inevitable. But Bragg and Thomas rose with the crisis, and eclipsed even the fame they won at Monterey, while Sherman, O'Brien and Bryan, proved themselves worthy of the alliance. Every horse with O'Brien's battery was killed, and the enemy had advanced to within range of grape, sweeping all before him. But here his progress was arrested, and before the showers of iron hail which assailed him, squadrons and battalions fell like leaves in the blasts of autumn. The Mexicans were once more driven back with great loss, though taking with them the three pieces of artillery which were without horses."

"Thus thrice during the day, when all seemed lost but honor, did the artillery, by the ability with which it was manœuvred, roll back the tide of success from the enemy, and give such overwhelming destructiveness to its effect that the army was saved and the glory of the American arms maintained. At this moment, however, let it never be forgotten, that while every effective man was wanted on the field, hundreds, some say thousands, of volunteers had collected in the rancho with the wagon train, whom no efforts or entreaties could induce to join their brethren, neighbors and friends, then in the last struggle for death or victory.

"The battle had now raged with variable success for nearly ten hours, and by a sort of mutual consent, after the last carnage wrought among the Mexicans by the artillery, both parties seemed willing to pause upon the result. Night fell, and the American General, with his troops, slept upon the battle field, prepared, if necessary, to resume operations on the morrow. But ere the sun rose again upon the scene, the Mexicans had disappeared, leaving behind them only the hundreds of their dead and dying, whose bones are to whiten their native hills, and whose moans of anguish were to excite in their enemies that compassion, which can have no existence in the bosoms of their [illegible].

"All [illegible] the action was not renewed. The letter proceeds to say:

"During the entire action, General Taylor was where the shots fell hottest and thickest, two of which passed through his clothes. He constantly evinced the greatest quickness of conception, fertility of resource, and a cool unerring judgment not to be baffled. General Wool was wherever his presence was required, stimulating the troops to activity and exertion. The operations of Gen Lane were confined to his own brigade, and his efforts were worthy of better material for their application. Major Bliss bore himself with his usual gallantry, having his horse as at Palo Alto shot in the head. Mr. Crittenden, a son of the Senator from Kentucky, was conspicuous in the field, as volunteer Aid to General Taylor, and the Medical Director's assistant Surgeon, Hitchcock, could be seen where the balls flew fastest, binding up a wound or dressing a broken leg, with true professional zeal and [illegible] with the ardor of an ardent knight, carrying orders to different commanders.

"Our loss, as in every case of achievement by the sword, [illegible] and the lustre of a brilliant victory is [illegible] by the cost at which it has been purchased. I am unable to state our loss, but it has been very severe, and proves the battle of Buena Vista to have been by far, the most terrible conflict in which our troops have been engaged. Captain Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General to General Wool, fell early in the action, while proudly distinguished by his efforts to bring the flying regiment back to their position, and with his last breath bore testimony against Indiana cowardice. Colonel Yell was pierced by a lance, while gallantly leading his regiment against the Mexican cavalry.—The noble Hardin met his death gloriously, while conducting the last terrible charge. Colonel McKee, after having gallantly sustained the honor of Kentucky throughout the action, fell in the foremost rank, and Lieutenant Colonel Clay was cut down at almost the same moment with Hardin and McKee, while giving his men the most brilliant example of noble daring and lofty chivalry. Others have fallen but their names are not known to me, nor is it for me to pronounce the eulogy of those whose names I have recorded. Other and abler pens will do justice to the character and memory of the illustrious dead, whose devotion to the Republic, they have written with their blood and sealed with their lives. Lincoln was a gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, of pure heart and generous impulses, and worthy of his revolutionary lineage. Yell was a warm friend and gallant man, quick to see the right and ready to pursue it. Hardin was one of nature's noblest spirits, a soldier tried and true, a rare union of the best qualities of the head and heart. McKee was wise in council and brave in the field, with a heart moved by the tenderest sympathies and most noble impulses. And what shall I say of Clay—the young, the brave, the chivalrous—foremost in the fight—the soul of every lofty sentiment—devoted to his friends and generous to his enemies, he fell in the flower of his age and usefulness, and has left no worthier name behind him. If he was not "the noblest Roman of them all," few will deny that in him—

"Were the elements
So mixed, that Nature might stand up and say
To all the world—THIS WAS A MAN."

Col. May.—At the time Lieut. Crittenden was sent by Gen. Taylor, during the late battle, with a flag of truce to a detached body of 1000 to 1500 Mexicans who were being cut to pieces by our fire, Col. May was on the eve of charging them with his dragoons, but as Lieut. C. was passing with his white flag displayed, May rode out and crossed his path to inquire the object of his mission—"I am going to tell those fellows to surrender, in order to save their lives." "Wait till I have charged them." "Impossible—the old man has sent me, and I must go on." "But, my good fellow," said May, entreatingly, "for God's sake just rein up for five minutes, and give us a chance at them." "Would do anything to oblige you, Colonel, but I have the old man's orders, and there is no help for it," and he gave the rein to his horse, whilst the Col. returned to the head of his squadron, in the worst of all possible humors against those things called flags of truce. The Dragoons, we understand, made several splendid charges during the action, though the whole number present was only four troops.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

U. S. Officers Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Buena Vista.—Killed—3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Captains, 14 Lieutenants. Total 27. Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 20 Lieutenants. Total wounded, 37. Total killed and wounded, 64.

A note addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss from Gen. Taylor's army mentions the fact that the General received two balls during the battle: one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the front.—*Union.*

[*From the N. Orleans Picayune, March 27.*]

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the General, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved onward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position where they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stones. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were bobbing up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the General that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, on the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies & going around rocks and other obstructions into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the General is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed, "Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle—it will not answer, sir"; and with this he clenched his fist and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places, and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitately. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance of the old general, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza. "Hurrah for old Kentucky," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself and rising in his saddle—"That's the way to do it," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

A letter from Capt. Mansfield, of the Engineer Corps, is published in the Union, in which the following passages occur:—

"It was a beautiful battle—not a mistake made the whole day; but every man perfectly exhausted at night.

"Nothing could exceed the gallant bearing of our horse artillery and dragoons, nor the bravery and good conduct of the volunteers as a body. Not a regular infantry soldier was in the fight.

"We lost three pieces of cannon, which we had not the men to recover. Our men actually sunk to the ground from excessive exhaustion.

"It has ever been the misfortune of our brave old general to be obliged to fight the enemy with inferior numbers. But there is no backing out with him. This, his last battle, has done him more credit than any of his previous ones. His case was not near so desperate at Palo Alto, for there he had the best of regular infantry.

"I had almost forgotten to speak of our corps. We endeavored to do our duty. Lieut. Benham behaved well, and was slightly wounded. As for myself, I was more fortunate than at Monterey, and escaped unhurt. The old general, however, was made *ragged* by the balls passing through his clothes. Yours, &c.

"JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD."

The Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Col. begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisans in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Colonel McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.—Adjt. Lincoln, of Gen. Taylor's staff, killed in the battle of Bona Vista, was George S. Lincoln, son of Gov. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester. Lt. Col. Clay, who has also laid down his life for his country, was a son of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Col. J. J. Hardin, Illinois regiment, was formerly member of Congress, and related to Mr. Clay by marriage. Capt. Zabriskie, a gallant Pole, had served with Napoleon. Col. Yell, of Arkansas, resigned his seat in Congress, to take part in the contest in which he has met an early grave. The memory of these, and of all the brave men who have fallen, shall be cherished in our history, and a grateful nation sympathises with their relatives, the bitterness of whose regrets will be soothed by patriotic remembrances.

Boston Post.

The intrepid Col. Clay has left three motherless and fatherless children, who were given in charge of their grand parents by the unfortunate father, on leaving for the seat of war.

Anecdote of Gen. Taylor.—How he inspires his Soldiers with Confidence.—A letter from Camargo in the New Orleans Tropic, gives us the following anecdote of "Old Rough and Ready:"

During the late battle at Buena Vista, the 2d Kentucky regiment of infantry became closely engaged with the enemy's "lancers." From the overwhelming numbers of the lancers, the Colonel considering his regiment lost, and about to be cut to pieces, despatched his Adjutant to Gen. Taylor, to say to him that "his regiment was completely surrounded;" that he "was fighting hand to hand;" that "in all probability he would be totally annihilated," and to "ask Gen. Taylor what he should do." General Taylor promptly replied to the Adjutant, (whose countenance was the perfect picture of despair) in the coolest manner imaginable, saying, "Go and tell your Colonel that he has got them just where he wants them, and now is the time to give them *Jessee*," whereupon, the Adjutant wheeled his horse, clapped his spurs to him, dashed up to the little band, and shouted at the top of his voice, "Boys, General Taylor says we've got them just where we want them and now's our time to give them *Jessee*." The intrepid Kentuckians caught the impulse like electricity, raised a cheer and with their naked bayonets, in less time than I have been relating it, routed them completely, and drove them from the field.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Private letters have been received in this city from Monterey, giving particulars of some occurrences at that place and vicinity during the latter part of February, whilst its communications with our posts on the Rio Grande were cut off by the enemy. These letters have been so long on their way that the most of their contents have been anticipated. But one or two incidents are related of which we do not recollect to have received previous information through other channels.

On the 24th ultimo Col. Ormsby, (of the volunteer service,) the officer in command at Monterey, received a despatch by express from the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Ohio Regiment, stating that while on his way to Monterey he was surrounded by the enemy at Marin, twenty-five miles distant. Five companies of the Louisville Legion, with two field pieces, were immediately put in motion, under command of Major Shepherd, which reached Marin at nine o'clock at night drove off the enemy, and returned early the next day—having most promptly and handsomely accomplished the object of the expedition.

On the same day Col. Morgan, of the same regiment, arrived at Agua Fria, within twelve miles of Monterey, where, being attacked by the enemy in force, he sent for reinforcements by an express, which, having luckily got through, a detachment was immediately marched to his assistance, with whose aid a very large force of the enemy was routed. It was in this skirmish that Captain Graham, of the Quartermaster's Department, was killed.

The wagon train which was cut off within a few miles of Marin consisted of 110 wagons, which, with their freight, is estimated to have been of the value of nearly half a million of dollars. The escort for this train was composed of only about 25 foot volunteers; but they and the teamsters defended themselves so vigorously that some 40 of their number (that is, of volunteers and teamsters,) were killed in the encounter.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Corporal O'Sullivan on the 24th ult. received his commission as lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Infantey. The Commercial adds that Corporal O'Sullivan, on the memorable 9th of May, captured Marengo, Gen. La Vega's aid-de-camp, receiving six sabre cuts in the face with his victory. At the same battle a ball skinned his cheek bone. He delivered up his prisoners to an officer, then went back with six men, and captured from the enemy a field piece.

The movements of Gen. Scott seem to have taken the Mexicans rather by surprise. It was doubtless his original intention to land at Anton Lizardo, but his despatches to General Taylor having fallen into the hands of Santa Anna, he very properly concluded to debark at once at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans, in the meantime, had fortified near Anton Lizardo, and collected there a force of some 2,000 men. This masterly movement of Gen. Scott has completely cut off this Mexican force, and prevented its repairing to the relief of the city. Hence it will either be captured or be forced to retreat, leaving him in possession of the whole coast.

Savannah Republican.

The Debarkation at Vera Cruz.—The landing of the American army at Vera Cruz has been accomplished in a manner that reflects the highest credit on all concerned, and the regularity, precision, and promptness with which it was effected has probably not been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in modern warfare.

The removal of a large body of troops from numerous transports into boats, in an open sea; their subsequent disembarkation on the sea-beach, on an enemy's coast, through a surf, with all their arms and accoutrements, without a single error or accident, requires great exertion, skill, and sound judgment.

The Alexandria Gazette says,—We presume it will not be objected to Gen. Taylor, as it was in a previous instance, that he did not pursue and capture the enemy retreating from Buena Vista.' If he could have had troops—if his forces had not been taken from him—he might have followed Santa Anna—captured him—and ended the war! It was not *his* fault that all this has not been accomplished. He did all that a brave and skilful general could do. And how much to be regretted is it, that he had not the force!

A friend of ours says that Gen. Taylor has routed Mr. Polk's army, horse, foot and dragoons. That his favorite officer, Santa Anna, stands no chance at all before the terrible sweep of the arm of old Rough and Ready.—*Montg. Journal.*

A Sign of the Times.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has placed the name of Zachary Taylor at the head of its columns, for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

FROM THE PICAYUNE, APRIL 4.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. transport schooner Sarah arrived yesterday from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 28th ult.

The Flag of the 27th ult. gives further accounts from Santa Anna's army, communicated by a letter dated from Tula, the 11th of March, written by a Mexican officer to a friend in Matamoras. The letter says Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th ult. He returned at the head of a remnant of one of the divisions of the army with which he marched out to attack Gen. Taylor—the remaining two divisions having marched in directions where food might be procured for the famishing soldiery. The writer remarks of the battle and retreat: "We have suffered a far greater loss than in any engagement ever before fought in the country—upwards of four thousand were left on the battle-field or died on the retreat—the army was destitute of provisions of any kind, and the soldiers were rendered ferocious by their privations and sufferings; disaffection is wide-spread throughout the ranks, and I may say, the army under Santa Anna is virtually broken up."

Gen. Taylor arrived at Monterey on the 9th of March with the 1st Mississippi Rifles and the Kentucky Cavalry as an escort, and from an article in the American Pioneer (a paper published at Monterey) we infer that he was yet there on the 15th. What day he left Monterey we are not informed, but all accounts agree that he was in pursuit of Gen. Urrea.

Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil with odds than Old Zack. At the last accounts he was at Linares, making a straight shoot for the Tula Pass.

SANTA ANNA.—In our news from the Brazos we mention the arrival of Santa Anna, on the 8th ult., at San Luis Potosi, with a remnant of his army. Mr Kendall, in one of his letters, speaks of him as having subsequently reached the capital of Mexico, where it is said he has joined the clerical party, and is disposed for peace. This intelligence Mr Kendall received through the foreign fleet at Vera Cruz, and it is probably true in so far as the whereabouts of Santa Anna is concerned. Nor is it improbable that he has become disgusted with fighting.—*Picayune.*

From the Louisville Morning Courier, April 2.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO:

Brilliant Victory—Overwhelming Defeat of Two Thousand Mexicans!

We received this morning by the steamer Colorado the following very interesting letter from an attentive St. Louis correspondent. It brings tidings of fresh triumphs of our arms:

St. Louis, March 29, 1847.

Dear Sir: We have this moment received an express from Santa Fe. The Mexican insurrection, numbering 2000 men, moved down on Santa Fe, as was anticipated by our last advices. They were met by Captain Morin's command in the valley of the Mora and totally routed. A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the rest fled precipitately to the mountains. The action was a most [illegible] one on the part of our men, and reflects the greatest credit on their coolness and courage.

The news of the assassination of Governor Bent is fully confirmed. Twenty-five other Americans fell at the same time.

I have no time for further particulars, as the steamer Colorado, by which I send this, is preparing to shove off.

In haste, yours, &c.

The accounts which were received by the last evening's mail, in a short article from the Louisville Courier, are confirmed by further accounts by this evening's western mail, from the "St. Louis Union" and "The Independence Expositor." It shows another defeat of the Mexicans (the insurgents) by a corps of Missouri volunteers.

From the Louisville Courier, April 3.

The following additional particulars of the engagement we copy from the St. Louis Republican of Tuesday last.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.

We are indebted to Captain Dennis of the steamer Archer, for the following exciting information, contained in a slip from the Independence Expositor of the 25th instant.

The insurrectionists consisted of about 2,000 men, and started for Santa Fe. Col. Price sent out about 300 men to quell them; they met about twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, when an engagement took place—the Mexicans drew up 2,000 strong, but at the first fire from our brave Missouri boys, thirty-six of them fell dead, and the balance fled.

Capt Morin, of Platte, who was in command, pursued them through the Moro valley, and burned to ashes every house, town, and ranchero in his path. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, where they are bound to starve, as Morin leaves them nothing whatever to subsist on—a just retribution for their assassination of innocent people.

As Mr. Caldwell was passing out he heard at a distance the sound of artillery, and learned, from rumor in the edge of the settlements, that the American army had whipped them worse than ever. Capt. Hendley, of Ray county volunteers, was the only one killed on our side, and some seven slightly wounded.

A Coincidence.—The Baltimore Patriot refers to the remarkable coincidence, that on the very day the battle of Buena Vista commenced—while Gen. Taylor was vindicating in the field his claim to the high military reputation, which every body, free from the tainted atmosphere the administration is surrounded with, accords to him—the bill authorizing Mr. Polk to appoint Mr. Benton to the chief command, was before the Senate!

The Patriot adds, that not more in consequence of the victories he has gained, than the injustice that has been done him, the people have determined to place Gen. Taylor in the very office now occupied by Mr. Polk. "This (says that paper) is a work as certain to be done, as that, in all that he has written, in all that he has advised to do, and in all that he proposes to do, Gen. Taylor has shewn that he unites the qualities of a wise statesman, a brave and humane soldier, and a skilful commander—ever ready for every emergency—in fine, who unites all the qualities that constitutes the truly great man. All this is certain—but not more so than that Gen. Zachary Taylor, old Rough and Ready, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, is, if his life be spared, to be the *next President of the United States.*"

Capt. George Lincoln, who was slain at the battle of Buena Vista, was a son of Ex-Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts. Col. Hardin, of Illinois, was a nephew of Henry Clay.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.

The Locofocos have discovered that "the advance of our army to the Rio Grande was advised by General Taylor himself"; they have shifted all responsibility from the President to the Soldier; and conclude that the Whigs must give up all opposition to the former, or take issue with the latter. After striving for a year past to undermine his military character, which all the powers of evil could not do, they have at last found out that he and the Whigs are in direct opposition, and thereupon have proclaimed a victory over both. We can imagine that king of Generals, Mr. Benton, if Congress were now in session, declaring with more than usual magniloquence, that General Taylor was the cause of the war. He would tell us that Mr. Polk, with himself, doubted the propriety of his sending the army to the Rio Grande, but was unfortunately over-ruled. "History" he would exclaim "will pronounce General Taylor the Author of this war." By history he means that whatever he declares, becomes at once and for ever an historical fact.

The Locofocos, in their comments on General Taylor's letter to the War Department, October '45, shew clearly that they have overwhelmed the Whigs just as Santa Anna overwhelmed that General at Buena Vista. Unfortunately for their position, they have neglected to notice that part of the letter which justifies his advice, and enables every intelligent man to concur in it. The idea had occurred to him, as it had not to all of us, that the man who was for 54° 40' or fight, might be for the Rio Grande or fight; and if the country concurred with him, our army had better be on that river.

"*If our Government*" he says, "*in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum*, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or more suitable points on or quite near that river. * * * We are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, *our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande.*"

With his usual conciseness, he has here given us the whole matter in a nutshell. We now reason after the fact; but with the fact apparently against us, we believe there is no cause for any man who knows the meaning of "title," "government," and "ultimatum," to differ from General Taylor. The General is eminently a man of action. In the Oregon question he would have said, if 54° 40',—in the Main boundary, if the hills North of the St Johns,—are the Ultimata of this Government in her difficulties with Great Britain, establish those boundaries as soon as possible. In any question of boundary, he would say, if our ultimatum conflicts with that of a foreign power, war is inevitable, and that side displays the greater wisdom which the sooner assumes an advantageous position. If they do not conflict, war will only arise from the one holding out to the other, by delay, expectation of more than she is willing to grant. It was thus reasoned by many in the Oregon question. And if our ultimatum had been that of Mr Polk, they would have reasoned correctly. If the country to the Rio Grande was ours, and Mexico was only blustering, General Taylor wished to intimidate her before her troops should assemble in such quantities, on our territory, as to render a collision unavoidable. If she was serious, war was inevitable, (the Rio Grande being our ultimatum,) and like a noble soldier he longed to be near the foe he was destined to subdue.

But the Rio Grande was not our ultimatum. It may have been Mr. Polk's. So was 54° 40'. There is reason to believe that, by a spirit of forbearance, we might have acquired a perfect title to the region in dispute. Mexico was in our debt, and, in all probability, after her excitement subsided, would gladly have relinquished her claim as a set off to part of that which she could otherwise with difficulty have paid. Or, if she persisted in hostilities, it would have become ours as the spoils of war. Mr. Benton says he would not have advised the advance of our army to the Rio Grande. And the fact that many Democrats regret its having been done, while many more, with the whole body of Whigs, think the war might have been avoided, proves that the great majority of the people did not consider our title so unquestionable as to justify a war for that boundary. The only claim which Texas had to the country between herself and that river, which belonged to the States Southwest of her, was founded on the fact that its inhabitants joined in the revolt against Mexico. This may be a proper way of acquiring title to territory. If so, it has never been recognised by the writers on the Laws of Nations. England never thought the existence of her allies, at the close of a successful war, merged into that of the Empire. Even in India, where her aggressions have been greatest, among all the means of acquiring dominion, whether by force or cunning, this law has escaped her. Would any one pretend that, at the close of our Revolution, all the Colonies became of necessity members of the Union? Or that North Carolina, because she went side by side with Virginia through that struggle, is now a portion of the Old Dominion? This is the position of North-Eastern Tamaulipas. Some of her citizens, or all if you will, joined the Texans in their revolt. But, from the close of their struggle until annexation, they were never recognised either by themselves or by Texas as her citizens. They paid her no taxes, sent her no representatives, obeyed none of her laws. So far from this, it is well known that they returned to the bosom of the mother country. But, granting that they became a part of Texas, the foundation of that Republic established the principle, that whenever a nation changes the constitution of her government by methods not recognised in the constitution, any section of her people have a right to secede. If by leaving Mexico, the citizens of any part of Tamaulipas conferred their territory on Texas, by not following her into the Union they surely resumed it again. For these reasons, the American people were not prepared, before the war, to say, Rio Grande or fight.

Mr. Polk was wrong, then, not only in assuming the responsibility of determining our ultimatum, but in placing that ultimatum where a wise and just people were incapable of placing it. But even supposing him right, he was equally wrong, as Mr. Badger has proved, in sending troops into disputed territory, occupied by a foreign government, while Congress was in session, without asking its advice—an act of war which no President has a right to commit. But if Mr. Polk involved us in this war without regard to the ultimate boundary, the charge against him becomes a somewhat more serious one. It then becomes an important question, how far he was influenced by a desire of handing down his name to posterity as a conqueror of territory, as well as of peace. How far he wished to rival those who preceded him, and leave nothing of territory for his successor to acquire. For this darling object, he would have waged war with England, for a strip of land which his sweet friend Mr. Benton proved not to be ours. He was disappointed then by the wisdom of our Senate. But on the next occasion he resolved to be in time. The first that Congress knew of his doings, he had our army fighting in Mexico. Thus nearly can a republic approach to an absolute monarchy,—to those barbarous times when the people were thought to be created for the pleasure of their rulers.

The Locofocos, in justification of their President, now declare that the war was really begun by Mexico, before the army was marched to the Rio Grande. It may have been so. But Congress knew nothing about it, and our Chief Magistrate grossly neglected his duty in not telling them. What were the facts? Mexico had declared that annexation would be considered war. But since that time a whole year had elapsed. She had withdrawn her diplomatic agents from this country. But this was a year before, and no war followed. She had an army on the Rio Grande. We had one on the Nueces. And considering our ultimatum this side of the former, our forces, after the hostile positions had been respectively assumed, were the first to pass the line. Mr. Polk justifies this step on the ground that Mexico had refused to receive his minister. She had agreed to receive a special agent to negotiate the Texas question. He sent a resident minister, with full power, making an incidental matter of the Texas question. His object was to wring in a minister on Mexico, and sneak off from a war. Did he not know that she could not, consistently with her honor, after withdrawing her agents here, and giving passports to ours there, receive such a minister, until the difficulty which caused the non-intercourse had been properly adjusted? What is the fling in a President thus wilfully or through blunder to jeopardize the harmony of two nations? But allowing that Mexico was to blame, this would not justify us in assuming the whole territory, or fixing the boundary beyond our real ultimatum. The Oregon question was settled with a different spirit. England at one time refused [illegible], which was our ultimatum; and we declined her proposition of arbitration, and I believe all further negotiation. Yet that question was peaceably settled. In the present case, the most that Congress had a right to do was to take what was ours and wait till Mexico declared for peace or for war. Mr. Polk did more than even Congress ought to have done.

These are some of the reasons why we protest against placing Gen. Taylor in the same category with Mr. Polk.—reasons which should warn us never again to commit the helm of state to a man of fifth rate abilities, one unable to steer save in the beaten track.

G.

ON THE DEATH OF LT. COL. CLAY.

FROM THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN.

What enemy, however relentless, but must sympathize with Mr. Clay in the unutterable affliction, in this staggering blow upon an old man's breast! What slave of faction, who has a human soul, can look upon the grave of this young soldier, and upon his father's desolate home, and whisper another word of Whig unfaithfulness to the cause of country!

Mr. Clay painted in vivid colors all the consequences of Texan annexation: he predicted war, he foretold, with a prophet's burning tongue, the disunion which brooded like a gloomy cloud on the future. Yet, when the evil came, he forgot party, he forgot the man who had triumphed over him, he forgot all save that his country was in peril, that country for which every pulse in his manly heart has beat from his childhood to his hoary age. With all the patriarch's faith and devotion, he offered his son, the pride and joy of his declining years, upon the altar of Patriotism: the sacrificial knife has descended, and the blood of a new victim crimsons the shrine of War.

What are all other adversities to this? When Henry Clay was defeated in a Presidential election, he asked, he needed no sympathy. A conscious of right, and strong in its integrity of purpose, could look calmly out upon the storm of popular displeasure, upheld by an inspiring confidence that the clouds of excited passion must soon pass away, leaving the clear sunshine of Truth to exhibit his honesty to the world. But now, in this terrible bereavement, words of consolation are but a mockery to his tortured soul. In that religion of which he has become an humble disciple, and which teaches its faithful votary to bow in unquestioning obedience to the Divine will, to regard the tomb as but the portal to Immortality, he will seek and find the only medicine for a bleeding and desolate heart.

Peace to the spirit of the youthful Hero! His country will embalm his memory and moisten his dust with her sorrowing tears. She will write upon his monument, with a trembling, but proud and grateful hand, "He died a soldier's death, and sleeps in a warrior's grave."

Lt. Col. Clay, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, was the second son of the great Kentuckian. His eldest son, Thomas H. Clay, resides on a farm near Lexington. Lieut. Col. Clay was a graduate of West Point, where he took the first honors. He afterwards travelled in Europe, married, settled on a farm and was several times elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature. His wife died some years ago. When he was appointed second in command of the Kentucky regiment, he was engaged in the practice of the law in Louisville. He was a gentleman of fine intellect, accomplished manners and chivalrous character.

Mr. Clay arrived at Ashland on the 29th ult. and the next day he received the news of the battle, in which his gallant son was slain;—when the intelligence reached Lexington, the Circuit Court, which was in session, on motion of Gen. Coombs, adjourned, in respect to the memories of Col. McKee, Lt. Col. Clay, Capt. Willis, Adjutant Vaughan, and other officers and soldiers from Kentucky, whose blood was gallantly shed in battle, and their names were entered on its records.

Extract of a Letter from a friend, dated

LEXINGTON, March 31, 1847.

My Dear Sir: Our city is full of mourning—yesterday at twelve o'clock, the railroad train from Frankfort made its appearance hung with black crape, and we soon learned the cause.

The Circuit Court was in session, and Mr. Clay had just left the Court room and started to Ashland, when General Coombs appeared in Court in deep distress, and announced that news of the great Battle of Buena Vista had been received, in which Kentucky blood had flowed in torrents—that Col. McKee of this city, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., Adjutant Vaughan, Capt. Willis, and many others had fallen.

I have never witnessed so great a gloom, notwithstanding the brilliant victory which covered our arms with new glory. The Court immediately adjourned, and to day has suspended business for the rest of the term—22 days.

Mr. Clay had not been at home but a brief period till the fatal *anticipated* news was carried to him. He and Mrs. Clay, as well as Mrs. McKee, are in the deepest distress.

Extract of a Letter, dated

CHAPEL HILL, April 1.

The usual routine of College duties has been somewhat broken during the past week, by the arrival of the "Buncombe Rangers." The Volunteers, a fine stalwart set of looking men, passed through on Friday evening, and were received very hospitably by Gov. Swain, who had a substantial but excellent dinner served up for them. I never saw the Governor in a happier vein, which was most amply tested by his granting a suspension of College duties on the occasion. Many of the faces were familiar to him, and as he passed down the line, and shook the honest hand of each volunteer in his country's service, one was ready surprised at his wonderful powers of memory, in recalling some association connected with the individual name of each member of the Company. On leaving, they were escorted out of the Village by a body of Students, and departed amid three as hearty cheers as ever made the welkin ring.

By the way, speaking of Volunteers, Duncan L. Clinch, son of Gen. *Clinch*, of Georgia, and a member of the present Senior Class, who has lately been appointed by President Polk, a Lieutenant in one of the ten Regiments, left during the past week for the ensanguined field of War. His departure from among us occasioned deep regret, for he possessed many qualities which endeared him to those with whom he was connected. The good wishes of all his companions and associates will attend him whithersoever he may be called, and all who know him well, are confident that he will be among the last to falter in the hour of battle—among the foremost and firmest in the mortal conflict. He was presented by his Classmates with a splendid Sword, as a tribute of their regard to his worth while among them, and a token of their extreme reluctance in parting with him.

Raleigh Register.

Sale of Swamp Lands.—We invite the earnest attention of the public, to the very important Sale of Swamp Lands, advertised in this paper. Perhaps, a finer opportunity was never presented to the Capitalist for a profitable investment, than this Sale will afford. The Lands are believed to be as productive as any in the world, and must rapidly appreciate in value, as they are put under cultivation. Let those persons who are sighing for the *rich bottoms* of the South West, turn their attention to this *El Dorado*, which presents advantages surpassed by no country under the Sun.—*Ral. Register.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 13, 1847.

The following most important news was received here on Saturday last, and was immediately issued from this office in an Extra, which was extensively circulated. A National Salute was immediately fired from the U. S. Arsenal, and at 12 o'clock another was fired by the citizens from the State Arsenal. At night, the Town House was illuminated, bon-fires glared in the principal streets, rockets were discharged, &c. At Wilmington we learn there was an illumination, &c.

From the Mobile Herald, April 4th.

American Arms again Victorious!

SAN JUAN D'ULLOA IS OURS!

The Pensacola Gazette received a few moments ago brought over the following glorious news:

We understand that the Princeton brought a bearer of despatches for Washington. He is now waiting at Hall's Landing, to convey the glorious tidings eastward.

The U. S. war steamer Princeton, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Conner, arrived at this port this morning, and came to anchor off our wharf at half past 9 o'clock—exchanging salutes with the Navy Yard as she passed. The Princeton sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th ultimo, and brings the glorious intelligence of the reduction of that city with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the entire, unconditional surrender to our arms.

We are indebted to one of the officers of the P. for the following summary of the proceedings in this most brilliant achievement—an achievement that will redound more to the glory of our Army and Marine, among the nations abroad, than any that yet had place in our military annals.

March 9.—Disembarkation of troops commenced.

13.—Investment of the city completed.

18.—Trenches opened at night.

22.—City summoned to surrender—on refusal, seven mortars opened a fire of bombs.

24.—Navy battery, three long 32-pounders and three 68-pounders—Paixham guns—opened a fire in the morning, distance 700 yards.

25.—Another battery of four 24-pounders and three mortars opened. This day the navy battery opened a breach in the wall of the city; the fire was very destructive to the town.

26.—Early in the morning the enemy proposed for a surrender. Commissioners on the American side, Generals Worth and Pillow, and Col. Totten.

29th—Negotiations completed—city and castle surrendered—Mexican troops marched out and laid down their arms. The American troops occupied the city and batteries of the town and castle—at noon of that day the American Ensign was hoisted over both, and was saluted by our vessels.

The garrison, of about 4000 men, laying down their arms as prisoners of war, and being sent to their homes on parole. Five Generals, 60 inferior officers, and 250 company officers being amongst the prisoners.

The total loss of the American army, from the day of landing, (March 9) is 65 persons, killed and wounded.

Officers Killed—Captain John R. Vinton, 2d Artillery; Capt. Albertis, 2d Infantry; Midshipman T. R. Shubrick, navy.

Officers Wounded—Lieut. Col. Dickinson, South Carolina Volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Delazin Davidson, 2d Infantry, very slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d Dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

Of the Mexicans, the slaughter is said to have been immense. The commanding General was stationed in the city, while his second in command held the Castle.—Their regular force was about 3000, and they had about the same number of irregulars. Outside the city was Gen. La Vega, with a force of from 6000 to 10000 cavalry. Col. Harney, with between 200 and 400 U. S. Dragoons, charged on and repulsed this immense force with terrible carnage; scattering them in all directions. They had barricaded a bridge, to protect themselves, but our artillery soon knocked away this obstacle, and gave Harney's command a chance at them.

"Let slip the dogs of war, and cry havoc!"

In the attack on the town and Castle only our smaller vessels, drawing not over nine feet, were available. But few shot and shells were thrown into the Castle—the attack being mainly on the town. None of the enemy's missiles struck our vessels; and midshipman Shubrick, who was killed, was serving a battery on shore. With the city the hopes of the enemy fell, as they had not provisions in the Castle to sustain a protracted siege.

The Princeton is commanded by Captain Engle; as she sailed from Vera Cruz, Com. Conner's flag was saluted from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

The Commodore is a passenger on board, having been relieved by Com. Perry before the commencement of these operations. The Princeton having landed the bearer of despatches for Washington and Col. Totten, at this place, sails immediately for Philadelphia, via Havana.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 9.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM VERA CRUZ.

Acting Master Thomas B. Huger, U. S. N. (of our city) reached here yesterday, on his way to Washington, as bearer of despatches from Commodore Perry to the Navy Department. To his politeness we are indebted for some interesting particulars of information in addition to what we published yesterday.

During the sixteen days intervening between the landing and capture of Vera Cruz, five days of violent northers prevailed, in which all landing of stores was entirely interrupted; and during seven days of open trenches, there were two days and nights in which it was impossible to undertake any new works, or even to clear the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drift sand.

We understand that Gen. Scott delayed opening his guns upon the city for eight hours to give the women and children an opportunity of withdrawing, assuring them of protection for themselves, and whatever property they might choose to carry with them. Not an individual embraced this offer, and the subsequent destruction of women and children during the bombardment was a source of the most painful regret to the General and the Army.—Though no accurate return had been made, it was believed that the slain in the city, during the investment, exceeded eight hundred.

The city and castle surrendered unconditionally. There have been captured between 600 and 700 cannon, of various calibres, about 10,000 stand of arms, and a considerable amount of military stores. There was a great abundance of provisions and water in the city, but scarcely any in the castle.

The enemy fired from their 18-pounders like Riflemen, picking off the Captains of guns generally through embrasures. Total killed and wounded, on our part, 7 officers and 58 men.

Capt. John Vinton was killed by a shell which struck him (in topping the parapet) on the side of the face, and rolling down, the fuse not exploding, was picked up and the contents examined, it was found to contain 322 musket balls, which were replaced, and the shell forwarded by the Princeton to his family.

The prisoners were mostly paroled—some declining to be paroled, preferring to be sent as prisoners of war to the United States.

Gen. Scott has shown great promptitude in following up his victory. A sufficient force to take Alvarado, was immediately despatched under General Quitman. The main Army, it is supposed, would take up the line of march for the city of Mexico, by way of the castle of Perote. Its force is full 13,000 effectives. A battle was expected at Puente del Rey, a strong pass, unless it could be turned, of which there are good hopes.

The U. S. steamer *Hunter* was wrecked on Green Island Reef, on the night of the 20th ult, after having taken possession of a prize, supposed to be the French vessel that run the blockade. The officers and crew of the steamer were all saved, as were those of the prize.

In the Northers about thirty vessels were more or less injured, and two were lost with their entire crews. Several hundred government horses were lost.

The City and Castle are to be held by the Navy, composed of detachments of marines, and from the crews of the several men of war.

The attack of Col. Harney's dragoons heretofore reported as having been made on Gen. La Vega, was upon a body of Rancheros, about 600 in number.

Col. Totten, bearer of despatches from Maj. Gen. Scott, to the Department of War, arrived in the same train with Acting Master Huger. They both left in the Wilmington Boat on their way to Washington.

FURTHER.—*From the Picayune, April 4.*

On the 22d, at 4 P. M., Gen. Scott opened a heavy fire from his batteries, consisting of nine mortars, four long 24s and two howitzers. On the 23d the battery on the west side of the city, consisting of four 68 Paixhan guns and two long 32s, manned by officers and seamen of the navy, opened a most destructive fire, making breaches through the walls and sweeping the streets of the devoted city. It was here that Midshipman Shubrick and seven seamen fell, while gallantly sustaining the honor of their country. The fire was kept up from our batteries until the morning of the 26th, at which time the commencement of a norther caused a mutual suspension of hostilities. The "Musquito Fleet," under the immediate command of Capt. Tattnall, got under way from Sacrificios soon after the opening of our land batteries, and stood close in to the city. From this position they threw a large number of shell and round shot into it, which caused much destruction. They were within a quarter of a mile of the castle, the Spitfire throwing several shells into it.

During the whole time they were under the guns of the castle and city, and notwithstanding a heavy and incessant fire from the guns of the castle and Fort Santiago, they retired without the loss of a man, the destruction of Capt. Tattnall's "gig" being the only loss sustained.

The enemy, to the number of 4000, marched out of the city and stacked their arms in the presence of our whole army; their officers being allowed to retain their side arms, and their liberty on parole. The parole of the officers required that the men should not serve again during the war, or until exchanged.

Morales, who had command of the city, had refused its surrender as long as a shot was left or a soldier to man a gun; he was deposed on the 26th, and the surrender received through Gen. Landero.

On the 25th, Col. Harney, with a squadron of dragoons and a few of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Tennessee mounted men under Colonel Campbell and Colonel Haskell, and a detachment of Steptoe's flying artillery under the command of Lieut Judd, in all 300 men, had a sharp conflict with the cavalry of the enemy, in force of 1000 or more. The Mexicans were about nine miles from our camp, and were strongly posted, having thrown up a formidable barricade, protecting the bridge across the river. This proved no obstacle to the impetuosity of our men; they carried the bridge and cut to pieces and dispersed the Mexicans, after a short but decisive conflict. Individual feats of gallantry were frequent during the melee, mention of which will be made hereafter. Lieut. Neill, adjutant of the 2d Dragoons, received two severe wounds from a lance, but they are not dangerous. Of the Mexican officers who were captured at Vera Cruz five were generals, eighteen were colonels, thirty-seven lieutenant-colonels, five majors, ninety captains, and one hundred and eighty lieutenants, in all three hundred and thirty-five.

Gen. Worth has command of the city, which is occupied by his own and the division of Gen. Pillow. Major Scott, of the 5th Infantry, has command of Fort Conception on the north of the city, with one company of artillery and one of infantry; Major Wright of the 8th that of Fort Santiago on the south, with a similar force.

Col. Belton has command of the castle of San Juan de Ulua with three companies each of artillery and infantry.

The Picayune contains several columns of letters, from which we glean a few more facts.

A number of houses in the city were burnt by fires communicated from the exploding shells.

The Mexicans lost 40 or 50 killed, and many wounded, in the engagement with Col. Harney, outside of the city. Our loss 3 killed, and 6 or 8 wounded.

Of the fifty mortars Gen. Scott ought to have had, only ten arrived in season. The attack was delayed about a fortnight, waiting for them; during which time the troops were dreadfully exposed. Their tents blown down by the Northers, and every thing, asleep or awake, filled with clouds of sand. A broiling sun by day, and a cold wind at night, scanty rations, bad water, thousands of ticks &c., hard work in the trenches, a constant explosion of Mexican shells, with no liberty to return any,—present, altogether, a picture of uncomplaining endurance not often heard of.

It was reported, but not believed, that Gen. La Vega was at Jalapa, with 9000 men, ready to oppose Gen. Scott's advance.

The Mexicans variously estimated their loss at from 500 to 1000 killed and wounded, but all agree that the loss among the soldiery is comparatively small and the destruction among the women and children is very great. Among their killed is General Felix Valdez, an officer of some celebrity.

The destruction in the city is most awful—one half of it is destroyed. Houses are blown to pieces and furniture scattered in every direction—the streets torn up, and the strongest buildings very badly damaged.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.—The Union of Saturday night, received this morning, contains near seven columns of letters &c. from Gen. Scott and Com. Perry, details of the capture of Vera Cruz. The only item of special importance beyond what we have already given, is, that Gen. Scott says he has commenced organizing an advance into the interior, by a "grand movement towards the capital."

Mr. Lumsden, one of the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune, (a native of Fayetteville,) fractured one of his legs by a fall from his horse at Vera Cruz, some days before the battle. He and Mr. Kendall, his associate Editor, and their correspondent, Mr. Haile, were all with the army, as "amateurs," at the capture of Vera Cruz.

THE WAR.—Knowing that our readers are more deeply interested in the splendid achievements of our Army than in any thing else, we make no apology for thus nearly filling our columns.

As to the effect upon Mexico of these overwhelming blows, no definite opinion can yet be formed. A hope is indulged, that she will be inclined to peace; but the proverbial obstinacy of the race may, and we fear will yet protract the struggle.

THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—By the latest arrival from Brazos, we learn that the two Edgecombe companies left Matamoras for Camargo on the 20th ult. At Camargo they would await the remainder of the regiment.

Three companies, under Major Stokes, had charge of a train of 60 wagons, which left Matamoras on the 24th for Camargo. 125 wagons left the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 27th for Monterey, via Camargo, with a detachment of N. C. volunteers under Col Payne, and 4 Massachusetts companies, under Col. Wright. A letter says,—

"The Massachusetts regiment is the best drilled of any that has landed here, but they are all from towns or cities, where pavements naturally produce a regularity of step in marching; whilst the Mississippians, North Carolinians and Virginians step without regard to measure or to time until drilled into it."

P. S. A letter has just been received from Capt. Kirkpatrick, of the Cumberland and Bladen Company, dated at the Brazos, 25th March, in which he says that his company are all well, and in fine spirits.

Wm M. Keith, of the Yancey Company, was killed on the 11th ult. by the fall on his head of a large iron clevis.

GEN. TAYLOR'S GENERAL ORDER.—The noble old Chief's Address to his Army, in congratulation on the Victory of Buena Vista, will be found below, with the high compliments bestowed on it by the Union.

It will be seen that he fearlessly denounces the men who ran away, and did not cease running till they got to Saltillo. His manly character in this is manifest not less than in all else that he does and writes. *It is a curious coincidence, that the same organ of the Union which publishes the General's Order, contains a long evasive letter, in defence of the "volunteers" ... against the "Whig slander" that they made a [illegible] of it.*

FROM THE UNION.

We publish General Taylor's "order," from the field of battle, to his victorious division, over the Mexican forces of twenty thousand men commanded in person by Gen. Santa Anna in the conflicts of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. It is written in fine taste. It alludes in the most modest terms which he could employ, to the brilliant victory which our troops have won over the immense superiority of the Mexicans, headed by their most distinguished military leader. It pays due honors to the brave officers and troops who live to receive the gratitude of their country. It pays a brief but affecting tribute to those gallant spirits who have gloriously fallen in the battle, but whose "illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army," and as a monument of the glory of our republic in the eyes of Europe. It treats as delicately as possible all those inexperienced soldiers who ingloriously fled, to whom he administers the warning lesson of seeking to retrieve their reputation by future exertions on another field. It is impossible to read the various descriptions of this remarkable battle, where the skill of the commanding general in seizing his ground and manoeuvring his troops vied with the chivalry of his men, without the deepest emotions.

ORDERS No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Buena Vista, February 26, 1847. }

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the general deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor:

W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE INFLUENCE OF ONE GREAT MAN.—An intelligent officer, who was in the battle of Buena Vista, says to the Picayune, that no man living could have won the battle except Gen. Taylor;—that in the most desperate struggles the soldiers seemed animated by the idea that he could not be defeated, and that all would come out right in the end.

Not less worthy of admiration is the wisdom of his arrangements for securing the best fruits of victory. As the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks,—

"Had Gen. Taylor fallen back on Monterey, the victory over Santa Anna would have been utterly barren. The Mexican, after defeat, would have returned to Saltillo, where he could have obtained succor and supplies for his force, and to dislodge him another dreadful conflict must have ensued. By defeating him at Buena Vista his army was left without a resting place nearer then San Luis Potosi, distant 275 miles, and the intervening country principally an arid desert."

All these considerations were urged by General Taylor *before the battle*, as his despatches show.

CANDIDATES.—Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, Hon. James Graham, and Gen. John G. Bynum, all Whigs, are candidates for Congress in the Mountain District.

A. W. Venable is the Locofoco Candidate against Mr. Kerr, in the Orange District.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION!—*Decided Whig Victory!*—At the election on the 5th inst., the Whigs carried the State at all points—Governor, both Houses of the Legislature, four Congressmen, and all the inferior State officers! This is cheering.

The Whig candidate for Governor, Bissell, has a plurality of about 3000 votes over the Locofoco candidate, Whittlesey, and a clear majority of about 1000 votes over all the candidates. The Senate stands 13 Whigs to 8 Locos, the House, 106 Whigs to 81 Locos. Last year there was a Locofoco majority in each House, by whom the Locofoco Governor was elected, there having been no choice by the people. The Representation in Congress stands as before, *all Whig*, and all four re-elected. [The Union estimated that the Locos would gain one Congressman in Connecticut; and with that and other anticipated gains, would have a majority of 19 in the next House. This election reduces the Union's estimated majority to 8, and we shall see if it be not entirely overcome by elections yet to come, in Virginia and other States. The Virginia election takes place next week.]

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Whigs have, as usual, carried every thing in Rhode Island, Governor, Legislature, &c. except in one Congressional District, where there is no election in consequence of there being four candidates. The Whig candidate is ahead, and will probably be elected at the next trial.

The Locofocos of New York city have nominated a man who until very lately was a *grog-shop keeper*, as their candidate for Mayor! Their present Mayor has done his duty, by keeping order and punishing vice, and so they discard him, though of their own party, and put up one who will doubtless be in favor of the "largest liberty" in the ways of rowdyism. There is some hope that a sufficient number of Locofocos will unite with the Whigs to defeat him.

Yesterday was Mr. Clay's 70th birth day: and this is the third anniversary of the day on which he delivered his Raleigh Speech.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Southerner, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 13th ult.

Cotton and flour were dull, at a decline. Cotton had fallen full a farthing, and yet buyers held off. The mills were working short time, which prevented any extensive demand; and accounts just received at Liverpool showed that the receipts at the ports in the U. S. exceeded those of last year to same time by 48,000 bales. [There will be a different feeling when they see that the receipts are 133,292 bales *less* than last year.] Flour had fallen 1s. a bbl. Indian corn was scarce and had risen. Several vessels arrived on the 12th with provisions from the U. S.

The North of England joint stock bank, at Newcastle, with its ten branches, has stopped payment.

The Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe was destroyed by fire, and 70 persons perished in the flames.

The complaints of distress in Ireland are not abated.

P. S. An arrival brings Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. Cotton, Flour and Grain are all reported as falling. Only 16,540 bales of cotton sold in the week.

SENECA'S ROW.—An affray occurred at a shop in this place on Saturday night last, which resulted in one young man, Jonathan E. Bryant, being severely beaten, and another, James Mitchell, shot with a pistol. It is feared that the wound of the latter may prove fatal. Bryant has not been arrested. A young man named Thomas Fort was arrested and is under examination before a Magistrate's Court. This is another sad result of frequenting grog shops and carrying deadly weapons.

COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.—The Commercial contains a table showing the amount of Exports from the Port of Wilmington for each month during the year ending 31st ult. It consists, briefly, of

Bbls. Spirits Turpentine	56,199
" Raw "	22,741
" Tar,	27,968
" Rosin,	131,573
" Pitch,	5,005
Feet of Timber,	1,069,659
" Steam Sawed Lumber,	24,552,655
" River Lumber,	4,092,844
Shingles,	5,552,000
Staves,	319,700
Casks Rice,	2,487
Bushels Rough Rice,	73,840
" Pea Nuts,	58,309
Bales Cotton,	3,687
" Yarn,	2,568
" Sheetings,	2,492
" Rags,	246
Bags Feathers,	48
Hhds. Tobacco,	280
" Beeswax,	91
Pigs Silver Ore,	268

The value of all this produce is estimated by the Commercial at Two Millions and a half of Dollars—within three quarters of a million of the whole Banking capital of the State—showing, that paper thinks, a necessity for a greater amount of Banking capital.

The number of vessels arrived at the port of Wilmington within the same period was 698.

The charter of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington has been secured, by the subscription of upwards of $100,000 of the stock.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—It is almost always found that men who are cruel when they have power, are cowards in time of danger. This remark is said to be emphatically true of the Arkansas volunteers who fled from the battle at Buena Vista. They are said to be the same who violated Mexican women near Camargo; and a long letter from Agua Neuva, written before the battle, gives the particulars of a horrible outrage by the same men. They had lost four or five of their number by the Mexican lasso. On the 11th Feb'y, a young man named Colquitt, (nephew of Senator Colquitt,) was missed, and search being made, his body was found, shockingly mangled. On the next day, some 30 Arkansas volunteers went out and commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the poor *unarmed* creatures who had fled to the mountains for security. 27 were thus butchered; and 17 more would have shared the same fate, but for the interference of Capt. Coffee. The officer describes the scene he witnessed on the discovery of the dead bodies by the widows and children; but it is too horrible to dwell on. He says that the whole army condemned the despicable deed, yet there is no provision for the punishment of the villains.

This was the regiment which fled from the battle, (all but about 50 men,) and never stopped till they got safely to Saltillo. In the midst of their flight, "Major Dix rushed among them, seized their banner, and implored them not to disgrace the American name, or tarnish the brilliant lustre of American valor—but all in vain, for not a dozen were prevailed upon to return to the field. The fact of this desertion by a whole regiment, renders the achievement of Gen. Taylor, at Buena Vista, still more glorious and wonderful than it has yet been universally conceded to have been."

Since the above was written, we see it stated that Gen. Taylor issued a General Order on the occasion of this massacre, in which he threatened to send the perpetrators to Camargo, and employ them in loading and unloading boats, and concluded by saying that "the men who can be guilty of such cruelty, *are not the men to be relied on in the day of trial.*" The result proved how correctly the old General judged, as usual.

Gen. Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency by two large and enthusiastic meetings in Philadelphia. See also the following movements tending the same way:—

Correspondence of the New York Express.

RICHMOND, (Va.) April.

The enthusiasm in favor of Old Zack, for President, is universal in this region. Whig and Democrat seem to vie with each other in the warmth of their declarations in his favor.

Gen. Taylor.—The Whigs of Iowa have in State convention nominated General Taylor for the Presidency; and the Whig papers of the State have generally declared for him.

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal nominates Gen. Taylor for President and John M. Clayton for Vice President, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

Gen. Taylor in Philadelphia.—The Whig Central Committee of Philadelphia held a meeting on Monday, and elected Jos. R. Chandler, Esq., President. The following resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Charles Gilpin:

"*Whereas*, Our common country is at war with a foreign foe, and it behooves the people to tender thanks, and evince gratitude to those who have borne *our flag victoriously and triumphantly*, with disparity of numbers, through the sanguinary fields of *Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista*.

"*Therefore Resolved*, That we do commend Major General Zachary Taylor, and his fellow soldiers, *our fellow citizens in arms*, to the favorable consideration of our fellow countrymen, as deserving the thanks and gratitude of our common country."

It is related of old "Rough and Ready," that when the Mexican ball was shot through his coat at Buena Vista, he very quietly remarked, that "*he thought the Government ought to give him a new coat!*"

Secretary Marcy understands such matters better than that. When he was Governor of New York, he tore the seat of his pantaloons while on official business; and forthwith he had a patch put on, and rendered a bill of *fifty cents* therefor, which was actually paid out of the State Treasury, and the bill is now filed away among the archives of the State. Instead of a new coat, Mr. Marcy will doubtless appropriate 50 cents to have the bullet hole in the old coat mended. It is suggested that the people, more liberal than Mr. Marcy, will vote the old hero a *Presidential coat* next year.

Lieut. Bryan, of the Engineer Corps, who was slightly wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, is a son of the Hon. John H. Bryan, of Raleigh, a graduate of our University and afterwards of West Point.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—Col. Ellsworth & Co. have the mail contract from Raleigh to Columbia, in 4 horse coaches. E. P. Guion from Fayetteville to Warsaw, in 2 horse coaches. Jackson Johnson the sulkey mail from Fayetteville to Wilmington.

The Wilmington Rail Road Company has again obtained the great mail contract, at $75,000, from Weldon to Charleston.

At the late Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, 166 gentlemen received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, of whom the following are from North Carolina:

Wm. F. Camp, John W. Davis, Charles F. Dewey, Daniel Du Pre, Jr., Octavius Hooker, David M. McKinnee, John R. Mercer, George W. Michael, Thos. N. Myrick, Mark P. Perry, Samuel Perry, Alexander Taylor, John R. Thompson, John T. Watson, John L. Williamson.

TEXAS.—This pet of the democracy does not come up to the scratch. She has not yet raised the regiment of Volunteers assigned to her last Fall; indeed but three or four companies have yet been collected, and the prospect of getting any more is not flattering. Considering that the war is all on her account, and on her own borders, this is not creditable to her.

RASCALLY PROPOSITION.—A writer in the Fincastle (Va.) Democrat recommends that we "*seize the silver and gold stored in the Catholic Churches* of Mexico as an indemnity for the war." He adds, "There is more than enough there—it is ours by conquest. Where it is, it is doing no part of the human family or God any service, and it would be *religiously right* to return out of these treasures the money which their act has forced our Government to expend." A more abominable recommendation never emanated from any but a robber by profession. Our government has done some bad things, but it is not yet prepared to become a robber of Churches.

CHERAW GAZETTE OFFICE FOR SALE.—The Proprietor, John E. Goodwin, advertises his establishment for sale, in consequence of impaired health. The subscription list is large, and advertising respectable, rendering it a profitable business. It has a large assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Job Type, and materials for Book Binding.

James Kyle has received, for the Irish Relief Fund, of J. C. Blocker, Esq.—

Collection made by him on Black River,	$14 60
Ditto ditto at J. C. Blocker's house,	6 34
J. C. Blocker's own subscription,	3 00
	$23 34

Also, two wagon loads of Corn from Guilford county.—[Com.

Buena Vista—a good prospect—a beautiful prospect—Yes, says the United States Gazette, a beautiful prospect, a *good prospect*, indeed, of the PRESIDENCY, from the plains consecrated by his skill and valor, and the blood and life of the officers and men under his command.

ERROR.—In the first paragraph of the sketch of Judge Battle's charge in our last, a ridiculous typographical blunder escaped detection. The word "malignant" should have been printed *mitigated*.

MARRIED.

In Johnston county, on the 30th ult., by John C. Hood, Esq., Mr. HARRY BRYAN to Miss ELIZA THORNTON.

In Sampson county, on the 4th instant, Mr. JEREMIAH BLACKMAN, of Johnston, to Miss SENEY GODWIN, daughter of Henry Godwin, Esq.

In Moore county, on the 1st inst., by Abel Kelly, Esq., THOMAS FARRAR, of Chatham, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE COOK, daughter of Joseph Cook, Esq. of Moore.

DIED,

At Rockfish, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARGARET GRAHAM, wife of A. Graham. Her life was an example of christian meekness and patience, and in her death made manifest her peace with God and cheering prospects of the heavenly rest.

"Daughters of Zion, for her do not weep,
She hath gone to her home—to her joy;
Having finished her work, she went calmly to sleep,
And rests where there is nought to annoy."
[Com.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., Mr. JAMES PRICE, in the 82d year of his age.

In Halifax, N. C. on the 5th inst. Dr. ROBERT C. BOND, aged 42, formerly a member of the Legislature.

Recently, in Waynesborough, after a few days sickness, Dr. A. COLLINS, in the 30th year of his age. He was generally beloved, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

In New York, on Sunday the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY G. HOBART, relict of Bishop Hobart, (and mother of the lady of Bishop Ives,) aged 73.

In Johnston county, on the 28th ult., of consumption, Mrs. SUSAN JOHNSON, consort of Capt. Harry Johnson. Mrs. Johnson has left a husband and several small children, besides many relatives and friends, to mourn her irreparable loss.

At New York, on the 10th inst., CAROLINE M., wife of James P. Kenyon, aged 33 years.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—Maj. Robert Donnell, a highly respected citizen of Guilford county, aged about 80 years, was drowned in Haw River on the 31st ult., supposed to have been thrown by his horse.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.—Steamer Rowan, drawing 28 inches water with 1406 packages of goods, (flat B Rush in tow,) for H & E J Lilly, J Kyle, A W Steele, T S Latterloh, H L Myrover, J C Dye, P Taylor, W Draughon, J D Williams, Williams, McGilvary & Co, J H & J Martine, H Lees, D & W McLaurin, J & T Waddill, C T Haigh & Son, G McNeill, W J Myrover, W McIntyre, E W Willkings, B Rose & Son, H Branson, of this place; and J Worth, J A Worth, Lee & Walker, N Kendall, B & C Coffin, Island Ford Manf. Co, A Griffis & Co, W P Henley & Co, Cooper & Gowan, E Welsh, W Welsh, G A Mebane, Rankin & McLean, Worth & Sanders, W P Winkler, Shelly & Field, H Winkler, A Torrence, W Roper & Co, T Lienbach, Randolph Manf. Co, E Russel, Scott & McAdoo, J W Thomas, Steed & Keen, Wyatt & Nance, E & W Smith, Douthit, Bethel & Co, M D Smith, N Gibson, W S Pemberton & Co, J McIver, Sundheimer & Co, J P Covington, J & R Sloan, J C Andrews, S Parish, J P Smith & Co, T W Steinson, H Rounsaville, Tyson & Person, J F Marsh, J Tell, M M Tausin, W F Watts, W J McConnell, of interior.

April 7.—Steamer Fayetteville, with goods for J Hargrove, W W Woolf, Finley & Gordon, Gest & Lesberger, Dr McKenzie, L Springs, J Stanly, Dr J H Saunders, E Holleman, M Waterson, W A Lash, R Brook, W Winkel, W Roper, J Murphy & Co, J & W Murphy, J S Chambers, Jenkins & Roberts, J H Jenkins & Co, W J McConnell, T Caldwell & Son, Philip Keener, E Welsh, M E Piles, Newlin & Fodon, Shelly & Fields, Brown & Elliott, Capt W J Clark, Hasel & Gardner, H L Mosseltine, E Belo, McRone & Baley, J C Vincent, D T S Vincent, E P Hall, N Hill, and G. Bower, of the interior; and for nearly every merchant in town: we have not room for the list.

April 8.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J & T Waddill, E W Willkings, T S Latterloh, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, B Rose & Son, G McNeill, H Branson, H & E J Lilly, A W Steel, J C Dye, P Taylor, Williams, McGilvary & Co, G A Schwarzman, of this place; and Rankin & McLean, Boner & Crist, Scott & McAdoo, A Griffis & Co, Cooper & Gowan, T C Pfohl, Worth & Sanders, W P Henly & Co, J McIver, Douthit, Bethel & Co, Richmond Manf. Co, Randolph Co, Island Ford Manf. Co, J A Worth, J Worth, G A Mebane, G Brazier, M D Smith, E & W Smith, J & W Thomas, Steed & Steen, Wyatt & Nance, W S Pemberton & Co, T & G Garrett, Sundheimer & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J P Covington, J C Anderson, R L Steel, N Gibson, M W McNair, J Hargrave, J & C J Cowles, W J McConnell, D McNeill, J P McLean, of the interior.

April 10.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J & W Murphy, Hunt & Gardner, T Caldwell & Son, E Belo, Brown & Elliot, J Hargrove, W A Stokes, J Murphy & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers, Newland & Farlow, W A Lash, S S Smith, Salisbury Man. Co, and several merchants in town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 13.

REMARKS.—But little produce coming to market, and no change in prices of Cotton, Corn or Flour. Bacon has advanced, and is selling at 8 to 8½.

Wilmington Market dull; nothing of interest to notice. No change in prices.

Cotton at Cheraw 10 to 11¼.
Cotton at Charleston 10 to 12.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

April 3.—Schr. Oregon, from New York; Schr. Sarah Ann, from Shallotte; Schr. Mary Farrar, from Boston. 5.—Schr Lawrence, from Charleston; Schr. Hanover, from Boston; Schr. Monsoon, from Philadelphia; Schr. Betsey Ames, from Boston; Schr. J. D. Jones, from New York. 7.—Schr. Wave; Schr. Prudence, from Lincolnville, Me. 9.—Brig Victory, from Port au Prince.

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58-tf

BOSTON FRESH POND ICE,

FOR SALE, deliverable at Latta's Ice House, every morning, (except Sundays) between the hours of 6 and 7. Price 2 cents a pound, for cash only.

BRIGGS & BROOKSBANK
April 13. 58-5w

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Lace and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies' and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vesting; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McArn's Buildings.
April 12, 1847. 58-8w

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will offer for public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the second Tuesday in May next—

A valuable Lot on the North side of Maiden Lane, extending from the street to the Creek, near Anderson's mill, containing about six acres. Part of this lot fronts on Maiden Lane, and is suitable for building. That portion of it near the Creek is good meadow land.

Also, an improved Lot near the Court House, on which is a good office.

The sale will be made on a credit of six months.
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
April 12, 1847. 58ts

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRINGS. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
April 14, 1847. 58-4w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, }
Wilmington, April 6, 1847. }

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Monday the 3d day of May proximo.
2w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

Valuable LANDS for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his LANDS, situate in the lower end of Richmond county, within three miles of Little Pedee, which is navigable at and above that point. One tract contains about 500 acres, 100 of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a convenient dwelling and other outhouses. The other tract, joining the above, contains about 200 acres, 75 in cultivation, with a dwelling and other houses.—Both tracts are well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton, with large quantities of pine suitable for ton timber and turpentine. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the premises. I am determined to sell at some price, either the whole or in separate tracts, as suits the purchaser.
ARCHIBALD FAIRLY.
April 5, 1847. 58-6w

I. O. O. F.

THE Sixth Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina, will be held in Wilmington, on the second Wednesday (12th) of May next.

Reports, &c. from Subordinate Lodges may be sent up by the hands of their Representatives.
J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1847. 56-1m

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a well selected and handsome Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS,—consisting in part, for Gentlemen's wear—Cloths, fine Cassimeres, fine Vestings, extra fine Scarfs and Cravats, Doeskin Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cotton Cloths, Drap D'Etes, and all kinds of white and brown Linens and Drills and Cotton pantaloons Stuffs.

For the Ladies, a fine assortment of rich dress Goods, entirely new style, such as Paris printed Brilliantes, ditto Lawns and Muslin, Waterloo Plaids, Organdie Lawns, French Ginghams, Victoria Plaids, Balzorines and Bareges, Ombre Tarletans, emb'd French, Rosaline Plaids, Tamatoens, &c. &c.; graduated Robes; white emb'd Swiss Robes; white and col'd Tarletans, for evening Dresses; also, a splendid lot of single and double French worked Collars and Chemisettes; extra fine French worked ch'd Cambric Hdkfs, some as high as $10; plain and common ditto; grass Cloth and Skirts; fine and common Marseilles ditto, at all prices.

A large and fine assortment of wro't Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics; plain, striped, and chk'd Book, Swiss, and Plaid Swiss Muslins; new style ribbon Gimps and Fringes; Buttons, &c. &c. for Ladies Dresses; Bonnets and Flowers; Panama and Straw Hats; and nearly every thing kept in Dry Goods Houses, all of which are determined to sell at remarkably low prices, for Cash, or to those who pay when called for. Call soon and see the Goods and hear the prices.

No. 3 Green Street,
between J. Huske & Son's and the Market.
April 12. 58-3w

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Eleventh Term of this School will commence on the 3d day of June, and continue till the 9th November. The Winter Term will commence the 10th November, and continue till the 15th April.

The advantages which this School affords, in respect to ample buildings and grounds, the health, and the literary, moral and religious improvement of its Pupils, have been so liberally appreciated by the community, that the Rector has only to return his hearty thanks for the confidence that has been reposed in him, and to promise the continuance of his best exertions for the future.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition, per term of 5 months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar,	25 00
with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with light blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for school girls, as their wardrobes will furnish.—Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to accept invitations from their relatives or friends in the City, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.
April 8, 1847. 58-5w

"THE COMMUNICATOR."

THIS is the title of a WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, which will make its appearance in PITTSBOROUGH, Chatham county, N. C., in May next. It will embrace intelligence of a political, literary and miscellaneous character, and will, at the same time, advocate the CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. In *politics*, it will be NEUTRAL.

Those friends of Temperance who have so long been anxious for a Press to advocate the cause to which they have so undeviatingly adhered, and for which they deserve so much credit, can now be accommodated, as a sufficient number of subscribers to justify this publication, has already been procured.

The Editorial Department will be conducted by an association of able writers. The price of subscription is $2 per annum, in advance.

Secretaries of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are requested to forward by mail, to the Publisher of the COMMUNICATOR, as soon as convenient, the names of their respective associations, their officers, number of members, and all such information on the subject of Temperance, as will afford interest.

Editors, generally, will please give the above notice a few insertions.

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS,
Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or lingering Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system, in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under that dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any medicine ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypocondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of Bad Humors, quiet Nervous Irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

As an Anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich, corner of Liberty street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847. 58-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Arch'd Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, Shockly Gibson and wife Elizabeth, John S. Harrell and wife Lovedy.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and 71st of American Independence.

[58-6w] J. McLAURIN.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44



GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	[illegible]
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst. will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blues, black, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cassinets; Mouslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Crape and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 37tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Tyson & McGilvary *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in one thousand acres of land on McLendon's Creek, joining the lands of Duncan Sinclair and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John J. Alston, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25] 53-6w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a careful and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

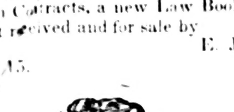
☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Tupper, 40 cts; Probabilities, by do. 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 7; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 00; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 00; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Cataracts, a new Law Book, $1 63.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

March 15.



MERCHANTS STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff, & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Jan. 30, 1847. 48tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware, &c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

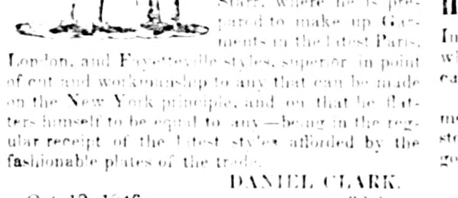
THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

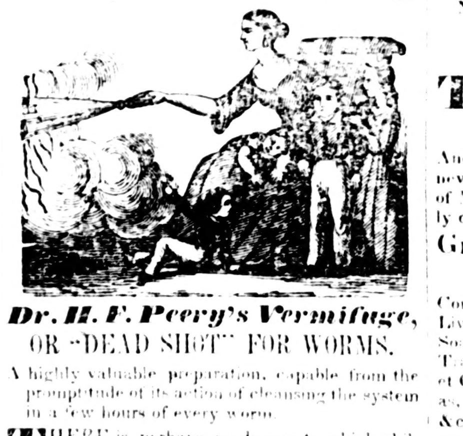


HAS received the largest and most general assortment of FURNITURE Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of **Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,**

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-da-tes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmeret; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mits; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds; black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.

March 22, 1847. 55-2m

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
A few casks Roman Cement and Plaster Paris,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (large size) and in prime order,

Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 22. 55-3w

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars.

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, (McArn's buildings,) South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

GOLD PENS,—For sale by E. J. HALE.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.

February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. (Stewart's) Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto do to ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Cole's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens' Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Black Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1.—18tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846 16-12m

FOR SALE.

30,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.
Of the latest styles and patterns.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boys and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

Also, 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

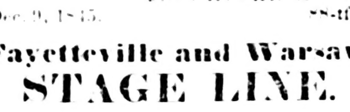
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train on both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Biggs' Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

109,090 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK.
GEO. S. HODGES.

Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection. JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.

Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-2mpd

RAW HIDES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 220 Raw Hides, low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.

March 22, 1847. 55-5w

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.

December 28, 1846.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S



OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homœpathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases, and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease driving till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37 6m

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE.—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Rosser, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

400 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Commissioner.

March 9, 1847. 53ts

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime, slacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, &c. day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1845. 24-1y

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 35tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 5tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bacchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846 95 tf